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PARIS, TUESDAY, JANUARY 17, 1984

Algeria	6.00 Dm.	Iceland	1.50 Norway	4.00 NLG.
Austria	7.5 S.	Italy	13.00 lire	0.700 Rials
Bahrain	0.60 Dhs.	Japan	400 Yen	30 Esc.
Bangladesh	100 Taka	Korea	1.50 Kwan	50 Rand
Belgium	1.50 Frs.	Kuwait	1.50 Dinar	70 P.
Canada	C\$1.10	Liberia	200 Frs.	100 P.
Cyprus	0.20 Mills	Saudi Arabia	0.60 L.	100 D.
Danmark	7.00 Dkr.	Spain	0.40 Peseta	100 D.
Egypt	100 P.	Luxembourg	40 Lira	0.20 S.
Fiji	0.50 F.	Morocco	90 Esc.	2.20 S.F.
Germany	3.30 Dr.	Morocco	35 Dirhams	0.50 Dina
Greece	70 Dr.	Turkey	4.50 Turkish	2.00 D.
Iran	115 Rials	Netherlands	2.50 Fr.	U.S. M.
Jordan	170 K.	Yugoslavia	100 D.	100 D.

ESTABLISHED 1887

## Shultz Says Settlement With Syria Eludes U.S.

By Bernard Gwertzman  
*New York Times Service*

STOCKHOLM — Secretary of State George P. Shultz said Monday that U.S. efforts to work out a political settlement in Lebanon with the Syrians had failed so far.

At a press conference in London before flying here for the opening Tuesday of the conference on European security, Mr. Shultz was asked for an appraisal of the lengthy talks between the U.S. special Middle East envoy, Donald H. Rumsfeld, and President Hafez al-Assad of Syria last Friday.

As a result, about 60 percent of the annual harvest is taken up to 14 percent of the catch, and small crabs that get back are dying because they caught so often, he added.

Demory agrees with Mike Hahn that the fleet is thinned out. The problem is,

While Hahn wants to ban the weather and economic factors to limit the crab catch, it thinks state regulations are taken here or not big enough," Demory said.

"It will be my primary in the next few years to let the crab plan. One of these days will be to get the fleet in balance."

He favors limiting the crab fleet to 100 boats. This be done through a lottery, allowing no more than fishery, so that gradually drops as fisherman go broke.

There is also talk of an season off June 15, rather than through Sept. 1.

"Talk to any fisherman tell you there's too many there," said Demory. "But them how you're going to catch them they can't tell you."

"The day will come a fishery is back to where it was," said Hahn. "But a lot of have to get him first."

### 18 Killed Around Beirut

Herbert H. Denton of the *Washington Post* reported from Beirut:

At least 18 persons were killed and 64 wounded in heavy artillery exchanges Monday between Druze mountain villages and Christian residential neighborhoods around Beirut.

Some of the rounds crashed around the presidential palace as Mr. Rumsfeld held talks with President Anouar Gemayel.

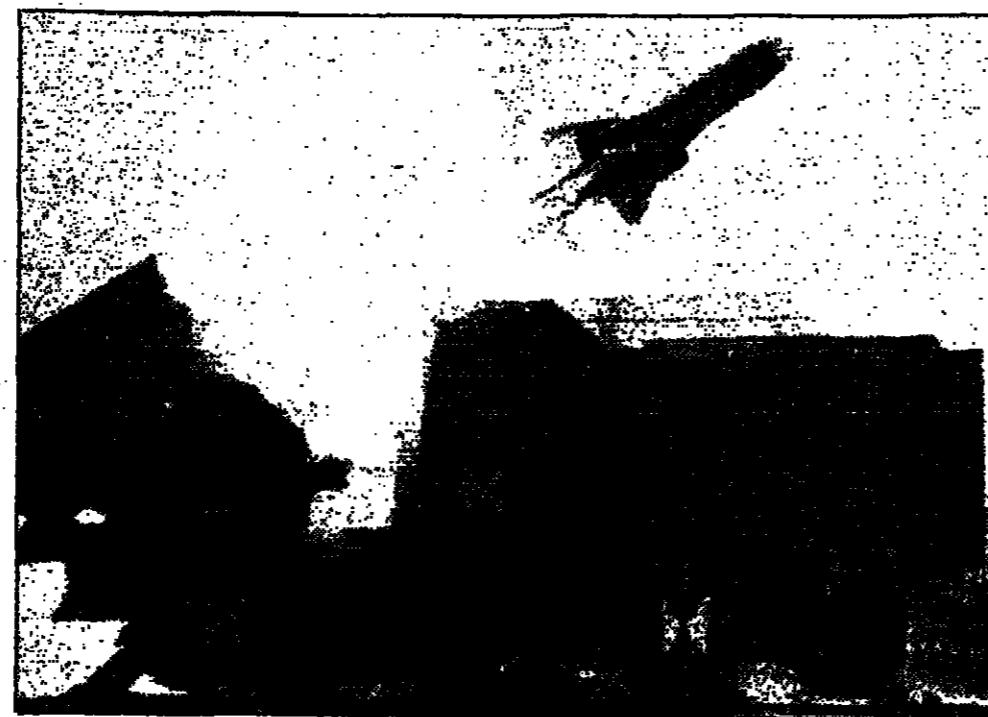
Schools closed in Christian East Beirut on Monday morning, and families there spent most of the day huddled in basement shelters as shells pounded that sector and Christian suburbs.

Spokesmen for the Druze Progressive Socialist Party militia said 16 Druze villages in the mountains overlooking the capital were hit in the fighting.

The Druze claimed both the army and its Lebanese Forces, a Phalangist militia, had shelled their towns, and they refused to agree to yet another of the constantly broken cease-fire agreements until responsibility was admitted on state-run radio and television.

Evening news programs acknowledged the barrages, and an unusual military communiqué said the army had been reluctantly drawn into the fighting in the late afternoon after it had attempted all day to stay out. The army said four of its soldiers were killed in Monday's fighting.

U.S. marines, who came under attack three times last week, were not drawn into Monday's battles.



The French arms producer Matra, the maker of the Otomat coastal defense missile (above), will be a supplier in the agreement that France signed Sunday with Saudi Arabia.

## Saudi Fears of Expanding Gulf War Led to French Arms Deal, Sources Say

By Axel Krause  
*International Herald Tribune*

PARIS — An important purchase of French armaments by Saudi Arabia, which was announced Sunday, was probably motivated by Saudi fears of an escalation of the Iran-Iraq war and a desire to demonstrate support for French policy in the Middle East.

French and U.S. sources said Monday, sources said the deal is worth \$3 billion francs (\$4.1 billion).

Few other details of the sale are available, but French industry and government sources said the contract is a record for the French arms industry, which ranks third in

the world in foreign sales after the United States and the Soviet Union. France has been hit hard by the recession and, like its competitors, is actively seeking export orders.

Sources in both the industry and government spoke on the condition they not be identified.

Under the contract, France will supply Saudi Arabia with a highly sophisticated electronic air defense system, including mobile, low-altitude, surface-to-air missiles, beginning in "the relatively near future," a government official said.

The entire system was developed by state-owned Thomson-CSF, France's largest electronics compa-

ny. The missiles, known as the Shrike and Crotale, are manufactured by Matra, a leading state-owned weapons maker. Saudi Arabia previously purchased the missiles from the two companies under a 1975 contract, mainly for the navy and for protection of tanks and air defense systems, but a company official said that transaction was "modest by comparison to the latest deal."

CIT-Alcatel, an affiliate of the nationalized Cie. Générale d'Électricité, will supply communications equipment.

The agreement between the French and Saudi governments, re-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

## King Hussein Asks PLO for Cooperation

By Edward Walsh  
*Washington Post Service*

AMMAN, Jordan — King Hussein appealed Monday to the Palestine Liberation Organization to join Jordan in seeking a "practical formula" for Middle East peace negotiations, and told the other Arab states of the region that they must welcome Egypt back to their

lands.

Addressing the opening session of the newly reconvened Jordanian Parliament, the king said that the Middle East stood at a "crossroads" and that, to meet the challenges facing the region, the Arab world must show more flexibility.

Specifically, the Jordanian monarch called for an end to the practice of insisting on unanimous decision-making by the Arab states in setting their collective policies,

which he has criticized for giving effective veto power to such hard-line states as Syria. The alternative to such a change, he warned, is a continuation of "the circle of infested parades."

The main themes of the speech suggested that Hussein has cau-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)



The Associated Press  
Nigeria's new leader, Major General Mohammed Buhari, during a weekend military ceremony in central Lagos.

## Doubts About Regime Emerging in Nigeria

By Glenn Frankel  
*Washington Post Service*

LAGOS — Just over two weeks after the coup that toppled civilian president Shehu Shagari, who has been held incommunicado since soon after the Dec. 31 coup, would soon be sent to live under a modified form of house arrest in his home state of Sokoto in northern Nigeria.

Economic policies in the states also vary widely. Some governors have issued price controls for food

staples and require traders to comply or face jail sentences, while no federal price control list has been formulated. General Buhari has made clear in interviews that he believes price controls will not work and that prices should be lowered by increasing supplies.

Nigeria's rapidly deteriorating economy was the critical factor in bringing down the Shagari government and is the issue on which General Buhari's regime will succeed or fail.

No one is suggesting that Nigerians would prefer to return to civilian rule, but there is growing fear that if the military leaders do not deliver quickly on their promises of returning Nigeria to prosperity, a coup could take place within the year.

"Buhari should bear in mind that the good will of Nigerians can easily be overdrawn," Yakubu Mohammed, a columnist in the National Concord newspaper, wrote last week.

Both moves would be likely, at least in the short run, to increase prices and unemployment further — two of the problems General Buhari is publicly committed to solving — and would probably be extremely unpopular.

Perhaps that is why the general has hedged on those issues so far. The government has also put off the IMF talks, which were due to resume this week in Washington, until it chooses a new financial management team.

A 19-member cabinet will reportedly be named by Wednesday. Then, analysts say, decisions must come quickly.

## Saudis Build Oil Reserve To Blunt Iranian Threat

By Richard Harwood  
*Washington Post Service*

Riyadh — Over the past two months Saudi Arabia has taken the precautionary step of loading and shipping out of the Gulf an emergency stockpile of 50 million barrels of oil.

According to an authoritative source, the action was taken out of concern that the Gulf may be blockaded by Iran as an outgrowth of its war with Iraq. Iran has promised to impose the blockade if Iraq destroys Iran's principal refining and terminal facilities on Kharg Island in the northwestern part of the Gulf.

If the Gulf were blockaded, however, demand would become strong. There is speculation in Washington that one Saudi purpose in building the stockpile is to forestall U.S. military action in response to a blockade. President Jimmy Carter enunciated a "Carter doctrine" in 1980, pledging that the United States would keep the Gulf open under all circumstances.

The Iraqis, it is reported in Riyadh, are very depressed. They won't win a war of attrition. Thus, a desperation strike against Kharg Island by the Iraqi Air Force has become a subject of speculation. Its purpose would be to cut off or cripple Iran's oil exports, estimated at 1.8 million barrels a day. The possibility is presumed to have prompted Saudi Arabia, which is allied with Iraq against Iran, to begin building a floating stockpile.

Saudi officials have not confirmed the action. But oil industry sources said the Saudis began chartering supertankers last month. By the end of December, 25 million barrels of oil had been loaded and

moved out of the Gulf. This month, the stockpile buildup has continued. Additional supertankers were chartered, and another 25 million barrels were loaded and put on the country's 19 states.

The government is also being criticized in some quarters for having allowed some prominent politicians to flee the country and for then having arrested members of their families in retribution. Some civilian leaders are reportedly reluctant to join the cabinet for fear that their families might be harassed by future government.

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Another fear is that Iran would respond to an attack on Kharg Island with retaliatory strikes against oil fields and facilities in Saudi Arabia and Kuwait.

## Reagan Urges Moscow to Return To Arms Control Negotiations

### U.S. Assailed By Gromyko

By Don Oberdorfer  
*Washington Post Service*

STOCKHOLM — The Soviet foreign minister, Andrei A. Gromyko, and other Warsaw Pact diplomatic chiefs, ignoring President Ronald Reagan's speech Monday, accused the United States of seeking "fruitless confrontation" on the eve of an international conference of East and West.

The accusation was made in a statement at the end of a Warsaw Pact foreign ministers' meeting Monday that was convened several hours after Mr. Reagan spoke in Washington on the need to reduce tensions.

The Warsaw Pact ministers' meeting was held at the Soviet Embassy in Stockholm, where Mr. Gromyko is scheduled to meet the U.S. secretary of state, George P. Shultz, on Wednesday in a resumption of high-level U.S.-Soviet dialogue that has been suspended since late last year.

Mr. Shultz said he would bring to the meeting "a broad and constructive agenda" but refused to predict the outcome. "I don't want to put any spin on it — optimism, pessimism or any other ism," he told reporters.

Mr. Gromyko said on his arrival from Moscow on Monday morning that he would "do everything" to solve East-West problems. The statement Monday night depicted Warsaw Pact nations as diligently pursuing peace and disarmament through constant dialogue in contrast with the "fruitless confrontation" which Washington seeks.

The French external relations minister, Claude Cheysson, following a two-hour meeting with Mr. Gromyko, was not optimistic about the prospects for U.S.-Soviet cooperation. He said Mr. Gromyko did not seem to be in a mood for mincing words, especially about U.S. policies, and that a "harsh condemnation" of Washington was likely in the speech to be made by Mr. Gromyko to the 35-nation conference, which formally opens here Tuesday.

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The Swedish prime minister, Olof Palme, after a nearly two-hour meeting with Mr. Gromyko and a similar session with Mr. Shultz, was guardedly about the prospects for reducing tension.

Mr. Palme said he did not see "any major improvement" in the offing despite Mr. Reagan's address and other factors.

"We have to go back a long time to see such a period of almost total lack of communication between the leading world powers," Mr. Palme said. He added that rather than a "rapid thaw" in international relations, there might be at best "a little bit of cautious melting."

Mr. Shultz said the United States hoped the conference would produce "measures to reduce the dangers of surprise attack and miscalculation in Europe by rendering military activity more open, more observable, more predictable and more subject to verification."

The United States is proposing that the Russians open their frontier with the Polish border to the Uralas so that Western observers can check on military maneuvers.



United Press International  
Andrei A. Gromyko, the Soviet foreign minister, held onto his hat Monday before getting in a car in Stockholm, where he arrived for the Conference on Disarmament in Europe.

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## West German General's Firing Engulfs Bonn in Murky Affair

By James M. Markham  
New York Times Service

**BONN** — Already unsettled by corruption charges against the West German economics minister, Otto Lambsdorff, Chancellor Helmut Kohl's government finds itself embroiled in a murky affair involving accusations of homosexuality against a senior four-star general.

On Dec. 31, Defense Minister Manfred Wörner forcibly retired General Günter Kiesling, deputy to the American commander of al-

lied forces in Europe, because reports from West German military counterintelligence that the general, 58, had frequented homosexual bars in Cologne.

Once the West German press reported the allegations of homosexuality, General Kiesling insisted that his name was being smirched, that he was not homosexual and that he had never set foot in the Tom Tom Club or Cafe Wüsten in Cologne. But Mr. Wörner insisted that he had "no choice" but to remove him, as a

security risk, from his Brussels post.

Over the weekend, the Cologne police announced that they had learned of a man known at the Tom Tom Club who "bears a close resemblance" to the general and who had once been a guard at an army unit.

But Colonel Jürgen Reichardt, the Defense Ministry spokesman, insisted Monday that there was no possibility of a case of mistaken identity. He said that four witnesses, who knew General Kiesling, had seen him at homosexual bars in Cologne, although he acknowledged that counterintelligence agents had not observed him there.

General Kiesling declined a Defense Ministry invitation Monday to confront the four witnesses after they insisted on remaining anonymous. His lawyer said that the general intended to file charges "against persons unknown for false accusations and slander," a move that Colonel Reichardt interpreted as an effort to intimidate the four men.

The dismissed general has launched a publicity offensive as well, giving a blitz of interviews to newspapers, magazines and television stations. In an interview with the weekly magazine *Der Spiegel*, he declared that he was "appalled" that Mr. Wörner had accepted the assertions of homosexuals against his "word of honor" that he was not homosexual. And embittered, at the certainty with which the minister declared that the accusations could stand up to any test, General Kiesling said.

"It can only be a falsification," he told the magazine, "and behind a falsification hides an intrigue."

The West German popular press, which a few days ago was reporting rumors of the general's alleged homosexual inclinations, has done an about-face. Under a splashy headline, "Kiesling: Sex With Girls," the mass-circulation *Bild Zeitung* published interviews Monday with two senior officers, who testified that the unmarried General Kiesling had a number of women friends.

As the case against General Kiesling has weakened, Mr. Wörner has adopted an uncertain tone, saying that if the charges prove false, the general can demand satisfaction. Mr. Wörner is to present the evidence against General Kiesling to a parliamentary committee Wednesday.

Appointed by the Social Democratic government before Mr. Kohl's center-right coalition came to power 15 months ago, General Kiesling is said to have gotten along easily with the U.S. commander of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, General Bernard Rogers. Hans Apel, the former Social Democratic defense minister, has suggested that General Rogers may have been out to get General Kiesling.

Hans-Jochen Vogel, the Social Democratic parliamentary leader, called upon Mr. Kohl to clarify the Kiesling matter "immediately," saying that if the officer turns out to have been maligned, Mr. Wörner "cannot step out of the affair simply by declaring that the general is an honorable man."



Defense Minister Manfred Wörner, left, and Chancellor Helmut Kohl at a conference held Monday of leaders of West Germany's Christian Democratic parliamentary group.

## Sources Say Saudi Fears Led to Deal With French

(Continued from Page 1) reportedly signed Jan. 11, was described by an industry official as "a major event" in the history of the French arms industry. He said that the industry's orders last year fell to around 30 billion francs, from 41.6 billion francs in 1982.

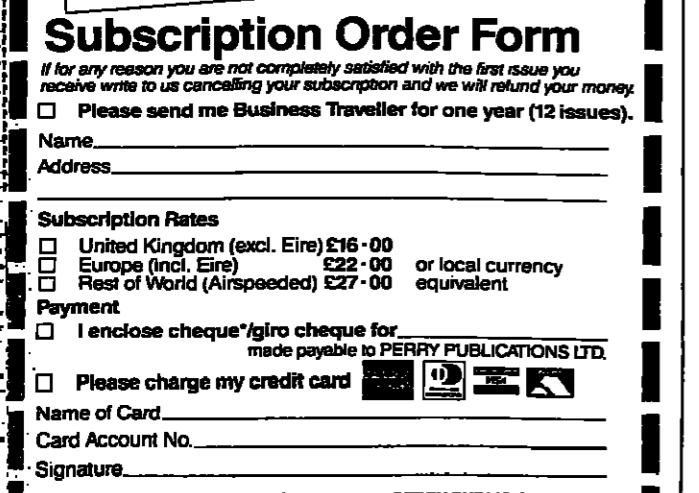
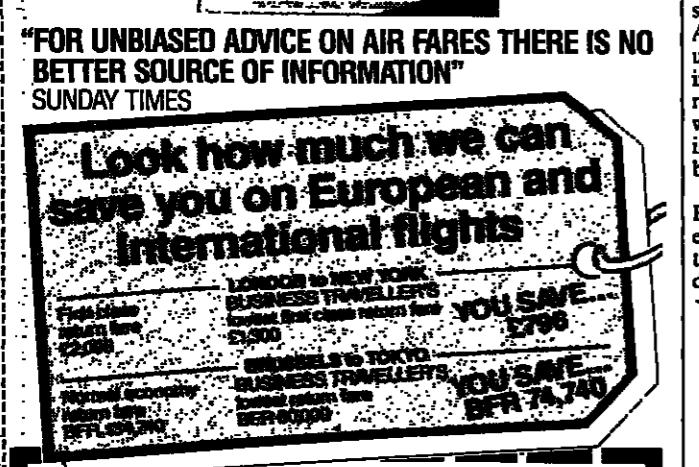
"This order is worth more than all we had on the books last year," he said. Deliveries under the latest Saudi contract will be stretched over roughly three years, the industry official said.

"There is no reason to hide the fact that we are pleased, since the contract shows that we have state-of-the-art technology available and perhaps there are other reasons, but we cannot say more," a government official said. French government and industry sources said that the Saudi government had specifically requested that no disclosure of the contract's details be made.

But French sources confirmed that the arms deal reflected Saudi concern over a possible escalation of the Iran-Iraq war and a desire to display what one French source described as "the continuity of our relations." The source said it might also reflect France's "support for Saudi Arabia's moderating role in the Middle East, with which we agree and are helping."

In Washington, Anthony H. Cordesman, international editor of Armed Forces Journal, said that the French assessment was essentially correct. He said that in his view, the Saudi government now fears "a major escalation in the Gulf," which he said was "a matter of time." But he said the Saudi purchase also may have also resulted from "uncertainty about U.S. behavior in the area, including relations with Israel, and the need to acquire an effective air defense system relatively quickly."

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## Moscow Dismisses Reagan Speech, Saying It Offers No New Proposals

Reuters

**MOSCOW** — The Soviet news agency Tass dismissed President Ronald Reagan's speech Monday on U.S.-Soviet relations as propaganda and said it offered no new ideas for limiting the nuclear arms race.

In the first direct response from Moscow, the agency said the speech showed that Mr. Reagan was still determined to build up U.S. military power and wanted to conduct negotiations "from a position of strength."

"Judging by its content, the speech was primarily of a propaganda nature," Tass said. It said the speech was aimed mainly at Western Europe and domestic public opinion and was intended to "dispel the growing concern . . . over the militarist policy pursued by the United States."

"Behind the loquacious rhetoric about adherence to limiting the arms race and love of peace was, in effect, the well-known position of the United States administration," the commentary said.

Western diplomats said the comment amounted to a cool response, echoing recent Soviet statements that Washington should show its good will through deeds, not just words.

Soviet press reports have stressed that the Kremlin wants to see a decisive move, such as a halt to deployment of U.S. nuclear missiles in Europe, before it will agree to return to nuclear arms negotiations in Geneva. Moscow withdrew from those talks late in 1983 after the North Atlantic Treaty Organization began stinging Pershing-2 and cruise missiles in Western Europe.

But the diplomats said the absence of any sharp criticism of Mr. Reagan in the Tass commentary also indicated that Moscow welcomed the change in tone, even if it was thought that he had not gone far enough to improve relations.

Most Western analysts had predicted that the Soviet leadership would dismiss Mr. Reagan's speech unless he made firm proposals for new ways to ease tension and reduce arms levels.

On Capitol Hill, Representative Melvin Price, an Illinois Democrat who is chairman of the House Armed Services Committee, said he thought the speech was "great" and that it "touched on the major things people are thinking about." He added, "I don't think you could say there was anything new in it."

Representative Les Aspin, a Democrat from Wisconsin, said the speech stated Mr. Reagan's "willingness to continue the dialogue and to open the dialogue. But he obviously wants to do it on his own terms. He's not backing off of previous positions."

The world regrets — certainly do — that the Soviet Union broke off negotiations on intermediate-range nuclear forces, and has not set a date for the resumption of the talks on strategic arms and on conventional forces in Europe," Mr. Reagan said.

He said that U.S. negotiators were ready to return to the talks in Geneva and Vienna and said that "whenever the Soviet Union is ready to do likewise, we will meet them halfway."

But Mr. Reagan noted that he would send to Congress soon a report asserting that the Soviet Union was violating arms control agreements and taking advantage of ambiguities in the accords. He said that was one example of how U.S.-Soviet relations are not what they should be.

He said that the United States' "strength and vision of progress" demonstrate both its commitment to security and to solving problems of real problems, not atmospherics."

He reiterated his willingness to resume arms control negotiations with the Soviet Union to reduce stockpiles of nuclear missiles and European conventional force levels.

"That is why 1984 is a year of opportunities for peace," the president said.

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The world regrets — certainly do — that the Soviet Union broke off negotiations on intermediate-range nuclear forces, and has not set a date for the resumption of the talks on strategic arms and on conventional forces in Europe," Mr. Reagan said.

He said that U.S. negotiators were ready to return to the talks in Geneva and Vienna and said that "whenever the Soviet Union is ready to do likewise, we will meet them halfway."

But Mr. Reagan noted that he would send to Congress soon a report asserting that the Soviet Union was violating arms control agreements and taking advantage of ambiguities in the accords. He said that was one example of how U.S.-Soviet relations are not what they should be.

He said that the United States' "strength and vision of progress" demonstrate both its commitment to security and to solving problems of real problems, not atmospherics."

He reiterated his willingness to resume arms control negotiations with the Soviet Union to reduce stockpiles of nuclear missiles and European conventional force levels.

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**Soviet Effort in Asia**  
The Chinese, Zhao Ziyang of China said the United States could "cooperate" if it reverts to Chinese rule upon independence and Beijing "share the same responsibility of Afghanistan and Moscow." Soviet arms buildups in Asia "cannot afford to develop so much."

**Miner in Derbyshire**  
Tony Benn, a leader of the Labour party, has won the nomination for a seat in the House of Commons from the constituency of Derbyshire East after 20 years in Parliament.

**South Africa Starts Talks**  
The governments of South Africa and Mozambique will support each other's policies on security and economic affairs of South African tourism to Mozambique.

**Problem in Salvador**  
The Reagan administration told Congress that remains a central problem in its aid package.

**Reagan's Funeral for Haddad**  
Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir, who paid final tribute Monday to Major Haddad's body was interred in St. Peter's Great Synagogue in the heart of Tel Aviv. Directly behind him were members of the opposition Labor Party, at least some of whom had been his critics.

**World Visit Russia**  
President Ronald Reagan, Poland's Roman Catholic Church planned to visit the Soviet Union. He was commenting to a Russian Orthodox Church planned to meet between the Polish government and the diplomatic ties between Poland and the Vatican.

**nuclear Balkans Put Off**  
NATO policy experts from four Balkan countries from Turkey and postponed discussions on President Reagan's plan to ban nuclear weapons.

**Nicaraguan Guerrillas Predict Victory in 1984**  
Stephen Kinzer, New York Times Service

**Tegucigalpa, Honduras**  
Leaders of guerrillas fighting the Nicaraguan government say that continued support recommended by the Kissinger commission, and the United States also provides increased economic aid to win the friendship of Central American people, then we can achieve our goal this year.

**Other Theories On Aquino Death Not Investigated**  
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**Casablanca, Morocco**  
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is to discuss possible joint action in the Middle East peace negotiations.

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## From Social Grace to Disgrace: Smokers in U.S. Are Quitting to Avoid Being Tarred

By Joan Sweeney  
*Los Angeles Times Service*

**LOS ANGELES** — "It used to be you were on the outside looking in if you weren't a smoker," reflected Milt Vester, 43, an electronics test technician who has joined 34 million other Americans, according to government estimates, in becoming a former smoker.

But today, it is the smokers who sometimes find themselves on the outside looking in — banished to porches and patios by anti-smoking hosts.

"More and more people coming in for treatment talk about being social pariahs," observed a psychologist, Bruce Hansen of Dependency Interventions in Berkeley, California, which offers a stop-smoking program. "This is becoming a very powerful kind of force, much more powerful than health warnings at this point."

As the number of former smokers increases, so does the holdouts' realization that smoking has come to be regarded by many as a public nuisance, not a private pleasure. A recent survey by the Gallup Organization found that 92 percent of those interviewed agreed that smoking was harmful to health. And 64 percent of the smokers as well as 84 percent of the nonsmokers believed it was also hazardous to the health of nonsmokers.

No-smoking signs, some more politely

phrased than others, have sprouted on the U.S. landscape like dandelions in a summer lawn. Occasionally the challenge is met with elan: One gentleman of distinguished demeanor, years and accomplishments, confronted with a "No smoking" sign in a Beverly Hills home where he was a dinner guest, reclined graciously upon a rug with cigarette in hand and head in the fireplace and blew the offending smoke up the chimney.

Lawrence Wallack, an assistant professor in School of Public Health at the University of California, Berkeley, sees this changing scene as the cumulative effect of a number of factors, none decisive in itself, that began with the first health warnings three decades ago.

Back then, few nonsmokers in a public place had the audacity to complain about a stranger's cigarette. Now it is the smokers who often hesitate to light up without asking if those around them mind — and the answer is often "yes."

Although warnings about the health hazards of smoking were first sounded publicly back in the 1950s, the collective consciousness raising began in earnest after the first U.S. surgeon general's report, with its imprimatur of the U.S. government, was issued in 1964. A year later came the law requiring a health warning on cigarette packages.

In 1967, the fairness doctrine was applied to cigarette advertising, requiring television and radio stations to provide air time for anti-smoking commercials. In 1971, smoking commercials were dropped from broadcasts altogether.

In the late 1960s, the nonsmokers' rights movement was born with John F. Banzhaf III, who sought application of the fairness doctrine to cigarette commercials and no-smoking sections on airplanes.

Then came more evidence that nonsmokers in smoke-filled areas, especially those with heart trouble or respiratory difficulties, might be paying a higher price than eye or sinus irritation. Not only were carbon monoxide levels raised, but "smoke given off by a cigarette into the air contains known cancer-causing substances, some of them in higher concentrations than in the smoke inhaled directly by the smoker," concluded the surgeon general.

In 1973, Arizona passed the first law restricting smoking. Two years later, Minnesota passed the strongest — banning smoking unless otherwise posted except in private homes and offices, bars and tobacco shops. Anti-smokers grew more militant after two later studies suggested that nonsmoking wives of smokers might have a higher risk of lung cancer.

Other reasons for quitting surfaced, too. Some parents were motivated by concern over

its effect on their children's health or by the example they were setting for them.

"It not only yellowed my walls, dirtied my draperies and burned holes in my shirts, but it really irritated my child's sinuses and nostrils," said Sandy Caruso of Manhattan Beach, California, who quit almost a year ago after smoking for more than 20 years.

One of the bluntest assessments of smokers came in a research report done for a tobacco company's advertising agency. It was quoted as follows in a confidential section of a 1981 Federal Trade Commission report: "Smokers have to face the fact that they are illogical, irrational and stupid. People find it hard to go throughout life with such negative presentation and evaluation of self."

Social revolution rarely comes without verbal warfare, however, between the more militant of the combatants. Angry smokers call anti-smokers sanctimonious, fanatical, preachy and obnoxious. Angry anti-smokers call smokers rude, selfish, thoughtless and obnoxious.

U.S. per capita consumption of cigarettes peaked at 4,336 a year in 1963, declined to 3,746 by last year and is projected to drop to 3,593 this year, according to government figures.

But a Gallup Poll in April showed an increase in smokers to 38 percent, up from 35 percent in a 1981 poll. This puzzled some government officials in light of a continuing decline in per

capita consumption and total cigarette sales — the latter down from 637 billion in 1981 to a projected 617 billion this year.

However, the Tobacco Institute blames the decline in sales in the past two years on the recession and recent sharp increases in taxes, including the doubling of the federal excise tax.

Smoking rates are highest among blue-collar men and lowest among white-collar, according to government reports. Upwardly mobile men are less likely to smoke, while downwardly mobile men are more likely to be heavy smokers. This is not true of women, however.

Among adolescents, college-bound students have lower smoking rates than those who do not go to college.

"There is a socioeconomic gradient," said Ellen Grizz, director of a cancer prevention program at the University of California, Los Angeles. "I think one of the problems may be that we have not developed the right intervention approaches for different cultures in our society."

But the tobacco industry has not been sitting idly by while its foes try to extinguish it. It spends more than \$1 billion a year on advertising, and it emphatically disputes the adverse health evidence.

The surgeon general's report released last month concluded: "Cigarette smoking is a major cause of chronic obstructive lung disease and

a variety of cancers as well as cardiovascular disease, and it remains the largest avoidable cause of death and disability in the United States."

That conclusion, in the opinion of the Tobacco Institute, is an opinion.

"It's our view that there is certainly a controversy in the area of smoking and health," said William Toohey, a Tobacco Institute spokesman. "Questions have been raised about it and research has been done and is continuing to be done in the area. Hopefully that will resolve it. It is our view and that of a fair number of scientists in the field that question is an open one."

In a confidential footnote, a 1981 Federal Trade Commission study said, "The tobacco industry not only does not accept the conclusions mandated by the weight of scientific evidence, it has actively attempted to discredit that evidence."

The FTC report said that documents obtained from one cigarette company "establish that, as early as 1965, it had a plan to sow doubt and confusion in the public's mind about the validity of the evidence linking smoking to disease and death.... By emphasizing and playing up areas where there is a genuine scientific controversy about the particular effects of smoking, it proposed to cast doubt on the validity of the much larger body of uncontroverted medical evidence."

The rebel Nicaraguan Democratic Force, financed by the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, operates the center at a tobacco farm eight miles (13 kilometers) from the spot where a U.S. helicopter pilot was killed Wednesday by Nicaraguan troops after flying over Nicaragua and landing just inside Honduras. The aircraft did not stop at the supply center that day, according to residents and the farm's caretaker, but other U.S. personnel apparently are running the risk of being caught in similar incidents.

The U.S. government has said that U.S. military forces on maneuvers in Honduras are not involved in supporting the Nicaraguan rebels and that U.S. soldiers are under orders to stay at least five miles from the border to avoid incidents. But residents of Las Trojes, including the caretaker, said they had seen "gringos" in uniform visiting the center with Honduran soldiers and members of the guerrilla force at least since December.

"Sometimes they come in civilian clothes and sometimes in uniform," said the caretaker, Faustino Calixto.

Honduran Army trucks arrive at the farm carrying food, ammunition and other supplies, according to residents and a rebel commander who was guarding provisions in a

The Associated Press

Eight Democratic presidential rivals line up on the stage before a nationally televised debate in Hanover, New Hampshire. From left: Senator John Glenn of Ohio; Senator Alan Cranston of California; Senator George McGovern of South Dakota; Senator Gary Hart of Colorado; former Vice President Walter F. Mondale; the Rev. Jesse L. Jackson; former Governor Reuben Askew of Florida; Senator Ernest F. Hollings of South Carolina.

## After Debate, Glenn Defends Attacks on Mondale

The Associated Press

**HANOVER, New Hampshire** — Senator John Glenn of Ohio asserted again Monday that Walter F. Mondale, his rival for the Democratic presidential nomination, is waging a campaign of "vagueness."

Mr. Glenn and other candidates had made similar charges in a debate here Sunday.

Mr. Mondale's challengers seemed uncertain just how much their jibes in the debate might have slowed his drive for the nomination. Mr. Glenn said he was concerned that the debate did not come across as "presidential."

Mr. Glenn explained his criticism of Mr. Mondale in a campaign stop Monday in Claremont, New Hampshire. "I just got tired of the vagueness," he said. "I felt Mr. Mondale was being very non-specific, and I still think so today."

Mr. Mondale sharply disputed the charge during the debate, and an aide said Monday that the former vice president would not reply further until his next campaign trip, scheduled for Tuesday.

### Verbal Brawl Develops

*Earlier, David S. Broder of The Washington Post reported from Hanover:*

The second half of the debate among the Democratic presidential candidates turned on the issue of party unity. At the height of the Mondale-Glenn battle, he cautioned, "We Democrats have to conduct our affairs in a serious vein."

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right in what you say about each other."

Mr. Mondale, leading in all the early polls, received so much abuse toward the end of the three-hour forum, carried nationally on public television, the 1972 Democratic nominee, George McGovern, fell called upon to come to his rescue. Mr. McGovern asked his colleagues to resist "the tendency to clobber the front-runner," adding, "Sometimes front-runners get nominated."

Mr. Glenn

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right

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But Mr. Hart took the harder line, saying, "This party will not gain responsibility as long as leaders of the past debate whose policies deficit in half by scaling back."

Mr. Reagan's military buildup, controlling health-care costs, trimming farm subsidies and seeking some "progressive" tax increases.

The Ohio senator pounced.

That was the same gobbledygook we've been hearing," he said. "I'm disgusted and tired of all the vague promises... with no figures attached." Mr. Glenn said Mr. Mondale had made promises during the campaign that if put into effect would add \$170 billion to the deficit, and, by raising interest rates, "would put more people out of jobs."

Mr. Mondale shot back.

The cross fire among the Democrats was so sharp and sustained that, for long stretches, it was as if they had forgotten President Ronald Reagan and his policies.

The eight candidates met on the stage of the Nelson A. Rockefeller Center in a forum co-sponsored by Dartmouth College and the House Democratic Caucus.

Ted Koppel, a television news

broadcaster, moderated the first 90 minutes, and Phil Donahue, a television talk show host, alternated his own questions with those from the audience in the second half.

The session began on a note of unity and good humor, which did not last long.

All the candidates promised to consider women as running mates, and Mr. McGovern, who had to abandon his first choice in 1972 when Senator Thomas F. Eagleton of Missouri revealed past treatment for severe depression, got a big laugh by saying, "I just want to make one pledge. This time I'm going to be careful."

Mr. Askew, who had taken his own jabs at Mr. Mondale on trade policy, said, "You're both

right

in what you say about each other."

Mr. Mondale ended the volley by saying he had promised to "get people back to work" to "educate our children," to ratify the Equal Rights Amendment, to "stand up for the old folks on Social Security" and to "work for a safer world." He said he would not go back on any of those pledges.

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Company Activity \_\_\_\_\_

## Uruguayan Elections Could Be Delayed by New Junta Crackdown

By Edward Schumacher  
New York Times Service

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay — The government of General Gregorio Alvarez, faced with growing public discontent after more than 10 years of military rule, has reimposed a crackdown on political dissent.

The crackdown and other developments could cause a postponement of elections scheduled later this year, according to disenchanted government officials, opposition leaders and Western diplomats.

The unrest comes as Argentina, Uruguay's neighbor, which has had much influence in this country, ends nearly eight years of military rule to return to democracy under President Raúl Alfonsín. The Argentine example has been stimulating the demands by Uruguayans for democracy here too.

In addition to the crackdown, General Alvarez, a 58-year-old retired general who was elected in 1981 by the ruling junta, maneuvering to stay in power, the senior government officials and Western diplomats say. He had apparently been losing the support of the junta members, they said, but he has been gaining among them since the new Argentine government has begun prosecuting former military leaders for abuses of power.

Uruguay's military government, which had been loosening its rule, has promised it will hold elections in November and step down in March 1985. The government officially affirms that the election will be held as scheduled, but last week a senior official cast doubt on that promise for the first time in public.

The official, Interior Minister Hugo Linarens Brum, a retired general, warned in a meeting with reporters that the recent unrest, if it continued, would make the election timetable "unpredictable." In recent months the government has banned much political activity, harshly censored the press and ar-

rested hundreds of anti-government protesters.

Other practices that had made Uruguay one of the strictest police states in Latin America continue. Among these are a ban on nearly 8,000 suspected leftists from participation in politics, the imprisonment of hundreds of people for political reasons and a computerized ranking of every Uruguayan's ideological loyalty.

"The government is trying to go backwards," Julio Sanguineti, president of the Colorado Party, one of the country's two main parties, said in an interview. The military took power in 1973 after defeating leftist Tupamaro guerrillas.

By conservative estimates, more than 200,000 people attended a protest rally in November that was sanctioned by the government, which has banned all other rallies.

The demonstrators chanted, "The military dictatorship is going to fall!" About 350 people have reportedly been arrested in many unsanctioned protests in the past six months, though most were said to have been released by the next day.

On the two occasions that the military has submitted to measurable popular judgment, in a constitutional plebiscite in 1980 and internal party elections last year, it lost by landslide. Opposition candidates won by more than 80 percent in the party elections.

A year after the 1980 plebiscite, the government gave a timetable for a return to democracy, including a proposal for formal discussions between the government and opposition leaders. But the talks lasted only two months, breaking off last July.

In a secret meeting in October, General Alvarez asked the junta to postpone the elections and to extend his presidency by one to two years, the officials and Western diplomats said. The junta refused, they said. But the prominence of some leftists at the November rally and Argentina's prosecution of military leaders have since shaken the junta, they said.

General Alvarez has put into force a ban, which was imposed in August but was largely unobserved, on all politics except internal party organizing. A member of the Colorado executive committee was jailed for two weeks for referring to the military as "scoundrels."

An opposition radio station has been shut for a month, and for the first time, the government has imposed prior censorship. The country's 14 political weeklies must be cleared by the military before they can be sold. A number of issues have been rejected.

### Overtime Ban Brings U.K. Coal Pit Closure

The Associated Press

LONDON — Thousands of coal miners were sent home Monday when management stopped production in at least 15 pits throughout Britain, blaming the shutdown on an 11-week ban on overtime by the miners' union.

The state-run National Coal Board said that about 14,600 miners lost a day's pay because weekend maintenance work was not carried out because of the National Union of Mineworkers' overtime ban.

Political sources said the miners' union has been rejected.

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The Associated Press  
A rancher's fence prevents more than 1,500 antelope from reaching their winter range in southern Wyoming. Heavy snows kept the animals from foraging on the plains and state wildlife officials said that they were beginning to die.

## Heavy Snow in U.S. Is Threatening Deer Herds

By Bill Curry  
Los Angeles Times Service

Volunteers have begun feeding deer herds that have descended onto roads and ranches.

ECHO, Utah — A herd of deer grazed on the shrubs in the window box at the Kozy Cafe, only a pane of glass separating them from the humans dining inside. A buck scattered the contents of a garbage bin, and the does foraged among the waste as it fell to the ground.

Down the road, more deer, driven from the foothills of the Rocky Mountains by extraordinary snow, roamed through discarded Christmas trees, feed pellets and other food left for them. One approached a visitor and began chewing on the sleeve of his coat.

Driven by hunger, lean and desperate, tens of thousands of deer and elk across the West have been forced out of their usual winter grounds in a search for food that many of them will not survive.

In Colorado, wildlife officials are spreading 50 tons of feed pellets a week for deer and 200 tons of hay for elk. In Jackson, Wyoming, volunteers have begun feeding deer herds that have descended onto roads and ranches.

Thousands of people nationwide are sending contributions to help Utah buy feed for the starving animals. A woman from Oregon sent \$19.54, saying that was all she had in her checking account.

Farmers from Georgia are sending three boxes of hay; the Stanton Purina Co. gave 20 tons of feed pellets, and a boy from St. Joseph, Louisiana, sent his \$2 al-

tantly decided to start emergency feeding at dozens of sites.

"You hate to inject an artificial situation," Mr. Stapley said. "It's not a good practice, but it became obvious the situation was unique. And the losses would have been massive if we hadn't done this. The forage is there. They just can't get to it under the crusted snow. Once we made the decision, we haven't regretted it."

But the Utah Farm Bureau, asserting that the state has allowed herds to grow too large, urged that a hunt be organized to reduce them. Mr. Stapley replied: "It would be like clay pigeons. Easier than that. You could take a deer home alive."

At the Kozy Cafe, a white container marked "Donations to Help Feed the Deer" collects \$10 a day primarily from truckers. The state Legislature, facing a potential record tax increase, is nonetheless considering a \$327,000 appropriation for feed and reimbursement of farmers for damages caused by foraging wildlife.

So, Utah wildlife officials reluctantly decided to start emergency feeding at dozens of sites.

"It is here in northern Utah that the winter's severe weather has exacted its cruel toll. The deer have stripped ornamental bushes and fruit trees; they feed among sheep and horses, and their carcasses litter the state's deer population."

"Winter range is gone," Mr. Stapley said, "to highways, homes, summer homes, reservoirs, energy development."

It is thus a man-made as well as a natural disaster. But, overwhelmingly, it is the current weather that will cause wildlife losses far greater than normal seasonal deaths.

"In December," Mr. Stapley said, "we broke every kind of record you could think of. Snow depths were the greatest. Number of days in a row with snow. We had the least amount of sunshine, one day of sunshine in 65 days. I've never seen anything like this. It's the worst."

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## Malaysia's 'Battle Royal' Ends in a Compromise

### Sultans Retain Their Role After 5-Month Struggle With Prime Minister

By Robert Trumbull  
New York Times Service

KUALA LUMPUR, Malaysia — Malaysians relish telling foreign visitors that their country, although a relatively small power with 14 million people, has nine hereditary sultans who constitute nearly one-third of the world total of reigning royal families.

For more than five months, the sultans, among them Malaysia's King Ahmad Shah, have been at the center of a bruising constitutional struggle over their powers.

The struggle ended last week in a compromise that left both sides claiming victory.

Political sources, including some in the prime minister's party, the United Malay National Organization, said that they thought the move against the hereditary rulers had been a mistake and that it might have clouded Mr. Mahathir's political future, at least temporarily.

They said the move appeared to have been a violation of such national sensitivities as the widespread reverence for the historical role of the sultans as the living symbols of Malay identity, as spiritual leaders of Islam, the religion of the Malay majority, and as the protectors of the Chinese and Indian minorities in their states.

The sultans are a highly visible group who appear at state ceremonies in resplendent regalia, mixing Malay and European dress, decked with medals and decorations.

Historians say the sovereignty of the sultanates was legally affirmed during British colonial rule about a century ago, when the House of Lords, functioning as the highest court of the realm, dismissed a British

government proposal that would have taken away the king's power

to declare a national emergency and given it instead to the prime minister, a change that critics said could tempt some political leader to become a dictator.

These governmental actions were forced by the sultans, who invoked a constitutional provision that their status and privileges cannot be changed without their consent. Legal experts say there is no way for the government to trim the sultans' powers unless they agree.

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They said the move appeared to have been a violation of such national sensitivities as the widespread reverence for the historical role of the sultans as the living symbols of Malay identity, as spiritual leaders of Islam, the religion of the Malay majority, and as the protectors of the Chinese and Indian minorities in their states.

The sultans are a highly visible group who appear at state ceremonies in resplendent regalia, mixing Malay and European dress, decked with medals and decorations.

Historians say the sovereignty of the sultanates was legally affirmed during British colonial rule about a century ago, when the House of Lords, functioning as the highest court of the realm, dismissed a British

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## ARTS / LEISURE

## Men's Shops in London, Paris

By John Duka  
*New York Times Service*

**T**HE only thing difficult about shopping for traditional men's clothing in London and Paris these days is that there is so much to choose from. Prime ministers come and go. Governments rise, fall, are extended and removed, but the high quality of the men's stores continues almost unaltered.

Shopping in both cities is obviously attractive at this moment for those with dollars to spare. The pound, which now stands at about \$1.40, was worth \$1.00 in December 1978. In Paris, the dollar now buys about 8.65 francs; in December 1978, it bought about 4.30 francs.

In London, there is a dizzying number of high-quality men's stores. For those who would rather have one really good suit than three serviceable ones, there is Savile Row.

Its stores, in fact, have become almost legendary, including: Anderson & Sheppard, 30 Savile Row,

where its broad-shouldered, nipped-waist "drape suit" starts at about \$800; H. Huntsman & Son, at No. 11, a favorite of those who do not mind paying \$1,800 for a suit, and Tommy Nutter, at 18 Savile Row, whose \$1,000 suits offer traditional fabrics in nontraditional, highly styled, big-shouldered shapes.

If custom-made shirts, hand-stitched gloves and monogrammed cufflinks are your passion, Beale & Inman, 131 New Bond Street, can provide all three. Even if you won't pay \$90 for a shirt, going to Beale & Inman is worth the visit to see a framed check from Charles Dickens, who shopped there in 1859.

These stores, however, may just be too expensive. In that case, three other stores offer very fine men's clothes at prices that won't break you: Crolla, 35 Dover Street; Paul Smith, 44 Floral Street and 23 Avery Row, and Browns Ltd., 23 South Molton Street. What distinguishes these shops from those on

Savile Row is not only price, but also a looser, more casual approach to tailoring.

Crolla is owned by Scott Crolla and only carries clothing bearing his own label. No Giorgio Armani suits here. Like many shops in London, the store has its own personality. There are ornate plaster ceilings, Oriental rugs and mirrored masterpieces.

As for the clothes, there is a wide range of tweed suits, Black Watch plaid jackets and herringbone overcoats. Of these, the jackets and overcoats, each starting at about \$250, are excellent finds, with an exceptional fit in the shoulder. The other find here: ties of heavy, brightly colored, almost Victorian-looking brocade, priced at about \$35.

Paul Smith is one of England's leading designers, and his stores are an idiosyncratic blend of clothing, furnishings and gadgets. While his suits can be as somber as the most serious English blue suit, they are distinguished by sleek silhouettes that seem almost French. His shirts, quiet enough to wear with a navy blazer, often come in muted pastel plaids. And his tweed blazers are made of bulky yarns to give extra texture to the fabric.

For the clothing of well-known designers, such as Armani and Nino Cerruti, Browns is the store. It also offers its own version of the traditional English suit, starting at \$350, and a selection of corduroy and flannel trousers.

In Paris, the number of stores providing fine men's suits, as well as such accessories as shirts and ties, equals that of London. However, the prevailing style in the two cities varies. French clothes are tailored differently from the English: the waists in suits are more nipped, the shoulders more pronounced.

Among the stores to see are: Charvet, 8 Place Vendôme; Cerruti 1881, 27 Rue Royale; Upla, 17 Rue des Halles; Harris, 7 Rue de Turbigo, and Hemisphères, 22 Avenue de la Grande Armée.

Of these, none is more famous and more venerated, than Charvet, which was founded in 1850. Although the store is more than 130 years old, it is in no way stodgy. Fabrics are attractively arranged in stacks on carved tables and look almost edible. There are wood-paneled walls and lush rugs. And the store has colorations in shirts, ties, pocket squares and robes that are quite daring. Indeed, even though exquisite white and blue cottons can be found there, the store excels at color and often makes dress shirts in Kelly green or ties in everything from lavender to chartreuse.



Charvet in Paris uses only its own fabrics.

All the fabrics are made in Charvet's own mills, but the prices are not exorbitant. Ties start at about \$30 and custom-made shirts at about \$100.

Cerruti offers the clothing of Nino Cerruti, the Italian men's wear designer, whose double-breasted suits and blazers are among the best ready-to-wear men's clothes in Paris. Suits start at \$600. While they exhibit the native tailoring of Italy and France, they are not extreme.

If an Ivy League prep were to open a men's clothing store in Paris, it would probably look like Hemisphères. The store's style is entirely inspired by traditional American dressing. There are, for example, classic crew-neck sweatshirts, corduroy trousers and penny loafers.

Why, then, buy such things in Paris? The reason is quite simply the quality of the goods and their extra details. A pair of brown leather tie shoes, for example, will have an extra welt sewn around the toe to make it look as heavy as that of a Wellington.

Harris, meanwhile, seems almost like an English store, with its racks of traditional navy blazers and tweed jackets. Close inspection reveals that all have been given an extra French filip, especially the dashing poplin raincoats with raglan sleeves and large collars. Another find here: the corduroy shirts in bright scarlet, among other good colors.

Shopping for men's clothing in Paris does not have to be limited to suits, jackets and shirts. Upla, for example, specializes in sportswear inspired by the English taste for bush jackets and the American love of overalls, both of which it carries. One of the best casual outer jackets anywhere can be found here. Made of an English cotton called Grenfell, the jacket has bellows pockets, a belt and 600 threads per square inch, which makes it superbly resistant to water and wind. At about \$160, it qualifies as one of the city's great buys.

## Don Cherry, Planetary Griot

By Michael Zwerin  
*International Herald Tribune*

**P**ARIS — To put a Paris date-line or any date-line whatsoever on an article about Don Cherry is misleading. He is a musical wanderer, a professional nomad forever searching for undiscovered, distant or forgotten voices, playing an eclectic assortment of odd instruments such as the pocket trumpet, *dousset goun*, *berimbau* and conch shell. He deals with the music of the heart rather than the mind, with what he calls "universal world folklore." A planetary griot, much like the African griots, who travel from village to village preserving the past by playing harps and telling of ancient lords and legends.

Cherry was recently tracked down in a borrowed apartment on the Boulevard Raspail, en route to India by way of Grenoble. Instead of a "Who's there?" the sound of a wailing melody answered the buzz. Upstairs he danced around the room speaking of Sonny Rollins, *draped* chants and Lou Reed; about workshops past and festivals future. When asked "How does anyone ever find you for gigs?" he responded with a flashing smile and an unconcerned: "That's a good question."

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Par Choctaw Indian, Cherry came to fame in the late 1950s as trumpeter with the Ornette Coleman Quintet, which was to mold the shape of jazz to come. He was raised in Oklahoma, "next to a vacant lot with a big eucalyptus tree. We had a tree house and dug tunnels. It was straight out of Huck Finn."

His family moved to a house across the street from Max's Wrecking Company in the Watts area of Los Angeles. He found a trumpet in an attic and played Stan Kenton charts in the Jefferson High School Band. He listened to Bird, Monk and Lady Day, cutting classes so he could attend "the institution where we got our real education, the streets." He was sent to the Jacob Riis detention school.

Later, working with the bassist Red Mitchell, Cherry fell in love with an obscure instrument known as the Pakistani pocket trumpet. He bought one for \$100. In 1956 he fell under Coleman's musical spell. He calls him "one of the greatest teachers of our time."

Cherry came out from Coleman's shadow with Rollins, John Coltrane, Albert Ayler, Gato Barbieri, George Russell and Steve Lacy in the 1960s. He met a fabric designer named Moqui who became his wife and they moved to her native Sweden. He began to



Don Cherry: Dealing with "universal world folklore."

wander spaceship earth in the 1970s, taking his music to distant places and discovering other people.

With the saxophonist Jim Pepper, who also has Indian blood, he toured French-speaking Africa for the United States Information Service, learning about African forms and instruments. "One embassy post sent a telex: 'This group tends to be a bit slow moving to and from events,'" Cherry laughed. "I guess that was true enough. And they sort of freaked out when we learned we were playing powwow songs, but the people loved us and I would sure like to go back some day."

He wandered through India, South America, Europe, North America and back to Watts, where "he father of punk" Lou Reed, and with rock star Ian Dury: "They are great street poets, that is what I enjoy in their music, why I came close to them." He plays in the group Codona with Collin Walcott on sitar, the Brazilian percussionist Nana Vasconcelos, the African saxophonist Mami Dibango and the Indian tabla player Latif Khan.

"One person plays in one key and another the same melody in another and yet it can become a unison. They both feel their notes as a tonus. It's a fantastic coming together, a miraculous agreement."

Each note has many flavors, even if it is on the same frequency. If we all agree on the same rules we have an inner order. The law of the octave is like from the bottom of your feet to the top of your head, it can open up your mind. It's a sort of order, a social harmony."

"I've always tried to play music where everybody can occupy their own space, everybody can be themselves. Of course there's black music and white music and so on, and I would like young black musicians to know their own roots, but at the same time I feel this is one planet, for all of us."

Don Cherry, "Jazz Yatra," (Bombay Jazz Festival), Jan. 19-22.

the same building. We have a great time together: lunches, dinners, birthday parties. Tina Weymouth has a little baby, my daughter Jan has a little girl. I'm a grandfather."

He has played and recorded with "the father of punk" Lou Reed, and with rock star Ian Dury: "They are great street poets, that is what I enjoy in their music, why I came close to them."

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# INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST

## The Getty Soap Opera

If you are the sort of person who spends months trying to decide whether to replace the living room carpet, you may have been struck by the lightning speed with which the largest corporate acquisition in history was apparently consummated. For a few days there it seemed that Getty Oil Co. of Los Angeles was going to join hands with Pennzoil Co. of Houston. Over the space of a weekend, however, Texaco Inc., once known for its stodgy approach to corporate acquisitions, persuaded the Getty management and family to drop the Pennzoil offer and sell out to Texaco for a record \$9.8 billion.

To appreciate the difficulties that Texaco surmounted in the dealings, you have to understand that Getty Oil's future was caught up in a network of intrafamily, intracorporate squabbles worthy of a prime-time television series. The cast of characters was led by Gordon Getty (an artist, musician and the richest man in America) who controls a family trust including 40 percent of the company's stock; his reclusive older brother, John Paul Getty Jr., who heads the Getty Museum, which holds another sizable chunk of Getty stock, and a large supporting cast of warring relatives and Getty management officials.

In the end, money talked louder than pride. The Texaco offer is worth about \$4 billion to the Getty clan, thereby nearly doubling the value of their Getty Oil holdings since last fall.

In relative terms the Texaco offer was not worth all that much more than Pennzoil's — about \$400 million — and Getty may now have to contend with rejected-suitors lawsuits promised by Pennzoil as well as the attention of federal antitrust officials.

So it is a good deal for the Getty family. What about everyone else? Once the market's initial enthusiasm dies down, Texaco stockholders, who were naturally not consulted in the hasty dealings, may suffer short-term losses from the dilution of their stock. On the other hand, Getty provides Texaco with what it very much needs — large proven oil reserves, most of which are safely located in the United States. Texaco could, of course, have invested in seeking new reserves on its own — an area in which, despite recent increases in exploration, it has lagged — but the Getty deal promises far less risk. That is why another round of oil company mergers is likely in coming months.

Concentration of oil holdings will increase, but with exploration costs steadily mounting that is not necessarily bad for the industry. And since the merger involves two companies in the same field, no loss of management skill should be expected. As for the money spent by Texaco on the acquisition, it will return to the capital markets as the Getty family and other stockholders decide how to invest their new billions. That ought to be worth watching.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Who Should Go to Prison?

Two former U.S. government officials are about to go to prison. Rita Lavelle, who was the head of the Environmental Protection Agency's Superfund program, was sentenced last week to six months for perjury and obstruction of a congressional investigation. Harrison Williams of New Jersey, a former senator convicted in the Abscam scandals, will soon begin serving a three-year term. Is prison the right place for these people, or for any first offender convicted of a nonviolent crime?

Everyone wants physically dangerous felons off the streets, especially those who continue committing crimes. Such chronic offenders should and do get first priority for scarce and expensive prison space. Nonviolent first offenders, on the other hand, are different. They generally go to prison for two other reasons: to be punished and/or to deter others from committing similar offenses. This last, of course, is a particularly strong motive in the case of public officials such as Mr. Williams and Miss Lavelle. But if such are society's aims, why not think of alternatives to prison that would accomplish them at less cost? There are a lot of people in prison, of all races and all economic classes, who would qualify for different forms of punishment.

In colonial days, before there was a prison system, offenders were either whipped, put in the stocks or executed — and there were dozens of capital crimes. Prison was once thought humane. Prisons were an innovation in which offenders were not only penalized and incapacitated but, it was thought for years, rehabilitated.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

itated as well. That worthy, but evidently unattainable, goal has been just about abandoned. But we continue to jam all kinds of offenders into overcrowded facilities and devote more resources to building new ones.

What would be a more useful disposition of those who pose no physical threat to society? Restitution and fines should certainly be required — not \$10,000 fines for multimillionaires but substantial amounts that would impose a burden. Community service under hardship conditions could be imposed. We are not thinking of a few Saturday afternoons unpimping at the Boys Club, but rather the sort of work nobody wants to do or will do. Severe restrictions can be placed on a felon's movements without keeping him in prison. A few states are already experimenting with electronic bracelets that keep track of a probationer's whereabouts while allowing him to stay in the community performing alternative service.

The challenge is to find penalties other than incarceration that are more fitting and more acceptable to society than the extremes of a few counseling sessions on the one hand, or brutal physical reprisals on the other. And this must, crucially, be undertaken without ending up merely as a free pass for the better-off, the socially advantaged crook. It must be an across-the-board move, affecting prisoners of every social, racial and economic description. Surely it is in society's interest to experiment with alternatives more widely and to save prison space for those who need to be there.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Other Opinion

### The Stakes in Stockholm

If the Stockholm disarmament conference simply leads to further disappointments, the chief result will be aggravation of the growing distress and frustration in the non-superpower world over the intransigence of the two giants.

There are signs of impatience even in the usually compliant Soviet orbit. What should more urgently concern the Reagan administration, however, is the no-longer concealed resentment of friends and allies over what they see as excessive American belligerence and questionable dedication to arms control.

When Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau of Canada proposed merging the separate missile talks in Geneva and broadening them to include the leaders of other key nations, the U.S. reaction was notably cool.

The Trudeau proposal, however, was welcomed elsewhere. The secretary-general of the United Nations, Javier Pérez de Cuellar, berated the United States and the Soviet Union.

"One wonders," he said, "why those countries have the right, what people have given them the right, to decide on our fate."

— Clayton Fritchey in Newsday.

The Stockholm conference derives from a desperate attempt by the allies of the superpowers and by the neutrals to salvage something from the months of acrimony in Madrid last year. At best it is a sign that East-West relations have touched bottom and are about to take an upward turn. The mutuality of interest still overrides the competing international ambitions of the two sides.

— The Guardian (London).

### FROM OUR JAN. 17 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

#### 1909: A Southern Political Menn

ATLANTA — The reception to Mr. William Howard Taft at a banquet given by the Chamber of Commerce last night [Jan. 16] was unique in its pomp and its unconventionalism. One hundred possums were eaten. The one at Mr. Taft's table had a record weight of 24 pounds. Foremost among the points in Mr. Taft's address was the importance of developing markets for American goods in the Orient. He declared himself the President-elect of a united people, not of a party, pledged himself to carry out Mr. Roosevelt's policies, favored a revision to appoint offices in the South only those whose character and reputation command them to their fellow citizens.

#### 1934: U.S. to Seek Altitude Record

WASHINGTON — Sponsored by the National Geographical Society and the army and navy air corps, a balloon flight into the stratosphere will be made some time between June and September in the hope of attaining an altitude of 15 miles. The giant balloon to be built for the enterprise will have a capacity of three million cubic feet and will be twice and a half times the size of the Soviet balloon, the U.S.R., which established a record of 63,300 feet last September. The pioneer flight into the rarefied air of the stratosphere was made by Professor Auguste Piccard in 1932 when he rose to nearly 55,000 feet above Switzerland. The new stratosphere craft will embody new features to aid in facilitating scientific tests.

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## Economic Forecasts and Election Roulette

By Robert J. Samuelson

WASHINGTON — Americans will have to endure in 1984, just as in 1983, the pretense that the people at the top of government are actually running the economy. And the election-year corollary is that those on the outside of government can do the job better. When economic statistics are favorable, the White House will crow. Let them turn the other way, and the Democrats will howl.

What most needs remembering about 1983 is the inaccuracy of most forecasts. A year ago, the common prediction was for a sluggish recovery. The general consensus was that unemployment would be near 10 percent by the end of the year. Instead, it touched 8.2 percent in December.

When forecasters (including the government's) cannot guess where the economy is headed, it takes an active imagination to think that the government expertly maneuvered it there in the first place. But this is the prevailing assumption. We attribute good times to good policies and bad times to bad policies, when much may be just as important.

Because economic conditions critically affect elections, this presumption means that everyone conceives to be a rational choice may be a more random contest. It is more random because the players are at the mercy of forces over which they have limited control. But democracy being a system of self-determination, and Americans believing they control their own fate, they reject this haphazardness.

It is a costly deception. Elections become a collective roulette: less a conscious endorsement of a set of policies than a referendum on the moment of election.

Against that background, the White House faces modestly satisfying prospects. Data Resources Inc., a forecasting firm, predicts economic growth this year exceeding 5 percent. And the "mystery index" — a political calculus that simply adds the inflation and unemployment rates — will be much lower than 1980, the last presidential election year.

If anyone is primarily responsible

for this outcome, it is the Federal Reserve Board chairman, Paul A. Volcker. In late 1979, the Fed tightened money policies in reaction to accelerating inflation. The subsequent recession and decline of inflation would have occurred without enactment of President Reagan's tax and spending programs. Likewise, the recovery primarily reflects inflation's decline, the end of business inventory liquidations and the easing of interest rates.

What can be said of Mr. Reagan is that he acquiesced in this delusion. Whether he will it is unclear, but he did not pressure the Federal Reserve to ease its restraint so that the decline of inflation — and, arguably, the rise of unemployment — would be less severe. But "supply-side" economics do not account for most of the recent trends.

The argument that federal deficits have had a decisive influence is similarly exaggerated. Although they may have raised interest rates somewhat, they are not the main cause. The largest rate increases occurred before the largest deficit increases. Higher rates may depress the economy, but the extra government spending financed by the deficits stimulates the economy.

None of this means that government has no influence on the economy. Over the long term, large deficits may divert savings from productive investment and thereby adversely affect living standards. Tax laws may skew individual and business spending toward areas where tax breaks, not economic efficiency, are greatest.

Private spending and decision-making remain the most important influences on the economy. Government can shape these decisions for the better. But the improvement of government policies requires, almost implicitly, the admission that even the best policies are imperfect.

Neither party has yet made this concession to common sense. So the president bask in the recovery. They can depress inflation (though not necessarily without extra unemployment). But they are not precise enough to guide the economy smoothly toward pre-determined targets.

The trouble is that public expectations still reflect a grander vision of government powers.

What is impossible for government is avoiding periodic slumps.

What is plausible is that, by aiming for price stability, slumps would be milder. What is debatable is, given the inevitability of recession, how much government should add its victim.

And what is clearly desirable are tax and spending policies that promote efficiency and higher living standards.

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National Journal

What is plausible is that, by aiming for price stability, slumps would be milder. What is debatable is, given the inevitability of recession, how much government should add its victim.

And what is clearly desirable are tax and spending policies that promote efficiency and higher living standards.

Private spending and decision-

making remain the most important influences on the economy. Government can shape these decisions for the better. But the improvement of government policies requires, almost implicitly, the admission that even the best policies are imperfect.

Neither party has yet made this con-

cession to common sense. So the president bask in the recovery. They can depress inflation (though not necessarily without extra unemployment). But they are not precise enough to guide the economy smoothly toward pre-determined targets.

The trouble is that public expecta-

tions still reflect a grander vision of government powers.

What is impossible for govern-

ment is avoiding periodic slumps.

National Journal

What is plausible is that, by aiming for price stability, slumps would be milder. What is debatable is,

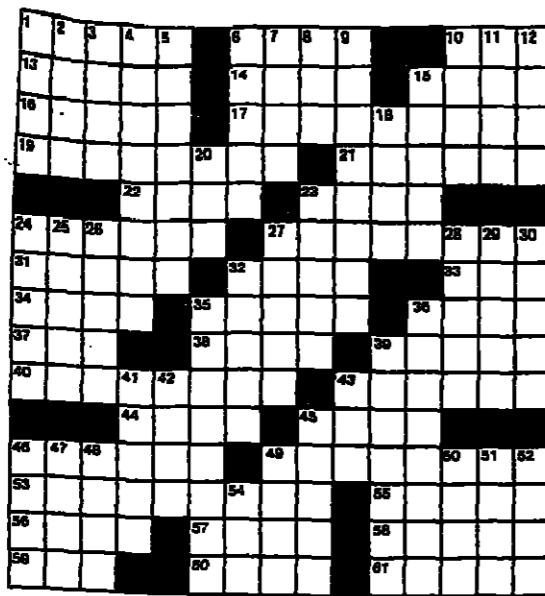












**ACROSS**

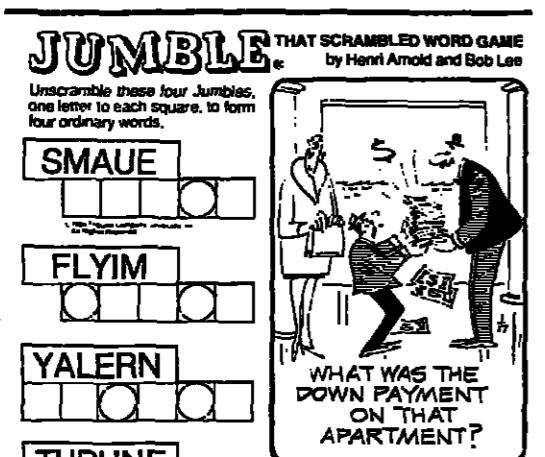
- 1 Camel's back breaker
- 6 Traditional knowledge
- 10 Stimulate
- 13 Fragrance
- 14 High point
- 15 Auctioneer's word
- 16 Full
- 17 Instrument Jimmies Lunceford played
- 18 Architectural space
- 21 Implanted
- 22 Winged Deeds
- 24 Expose to public scorn
- 27 Unspoiled
- 31 Uls
- 32 —— Ventre, river in Wyo.
- 33 Receptacle
- 34 Facial feature
- 35 Refractor
- 36 Bee colony
- 37 Tal: Prefix
- 38 Frost
- 39 Astronomer, at times
- 40 Pattern of symptoms
- 43 Metallic element
- 44 Tower's item
- 45 Sugar island
- 46 Relaxed
- 49 Was contrite
- 53 Sun
- 55 Sierra —
- 56 Portico for Plato
- 57 Russian river
- 58 Actor Jeremy Irons
- 59 Mother Seton was one
- 60 Old Norse giant
- 61 First Sisks
- 62 Pert talk
- 63 Rattle follower
- 64 Roster
- 65 Responsive
- 66 Duck walks
- 67 Kind of beam song
- 68 J.E.C.'s birthstone
- 69 Harrison or Stout
- 70 Action in a Blatty best seller
- 71 Metrical unit
- 72 Country singer Murray
- 73 Requirement
- 74 Revenant
- 75 Culinary utensils
- 76 Mahogany tree
- 77 Sicilian resort
- 78 Escriture
- 79 Jewel

**DOWN**

- 1 Pert talk
- 2 Rattle follower
- 3 Roster
- 4 Responsive
- 5 Duck walks
- 6 Kind of beam song
- 7 J.E.C.'s birthstone
- 8 Harrison or Stout
- 9 Action in a Blatty best seller
- 10 Metrical unit
- 11 Country singer Murray
- 12 Requirement
- 13 Revenant
- 14 Culinary utensils
- 15 Squeal or squealer
- 16 Sprang from Class
- 17 Dentine of tuskers
- 18 Roofed animal
- 19 Coach
- 20 New and strange
- 21 Make an effort
- 22 Sooty dirt
- 23 In the correct way
- 24 Tango's kin
- 25 A tapestry
- 26 Howard Sackler products
- 27 Second Hand —, 1921
- 28 Strange noises
- 29 How Does It Go?
- 30 Make a good imitation
- 31 Sooty
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### DENNIS THE MENACE



Yesterday's Jumble: LURID IVORY JUMBLE SEAMAN

Answer: What he called his pretty female assistant—A VISUAL AID

WEATHER

### EUROPE

### ASIA

### AFRICA

### LATIN AMERICA

### NORTH AMERICA

### MIDDLE EAST

### OCEANIA

### CHANNEL

### FRANKFURT

### PARIS

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### MONTE CARLO

### SYDNEY

### REACHING MORE

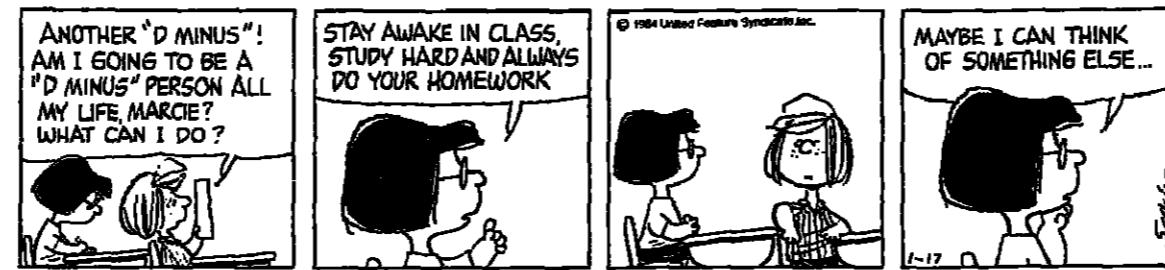
### THAN A THIRD OF A MILLION READERS

### IN 164 COUNTRIES

### AROUND THE WORLD

### Herald Tribune

### PEANUTS



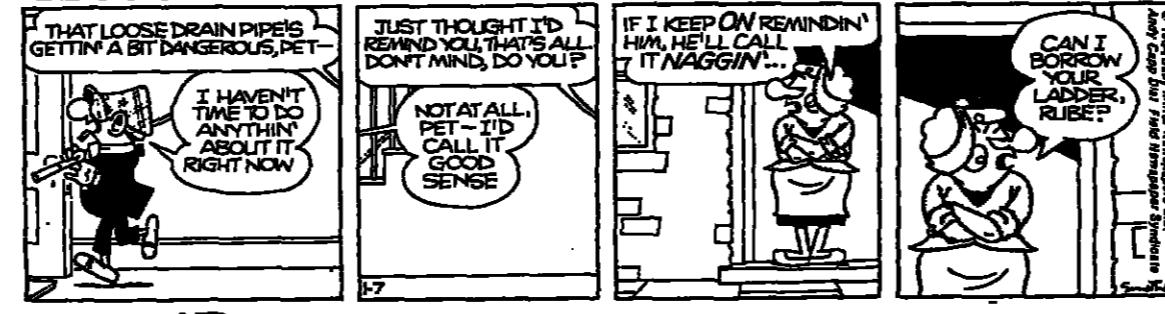
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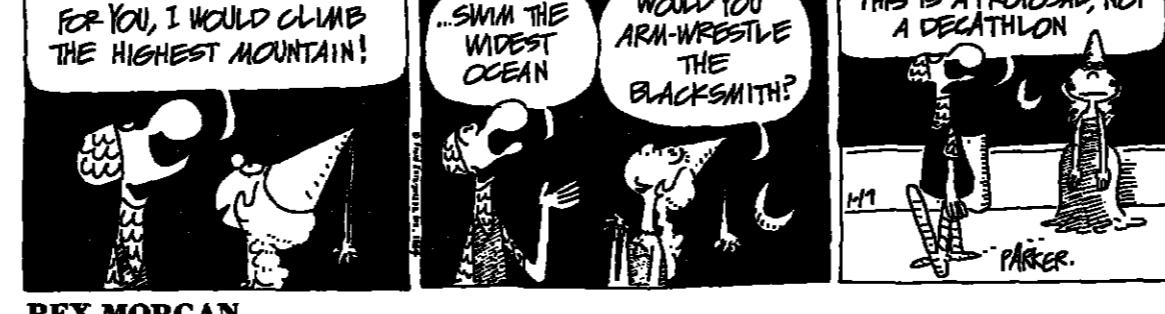
### BEETLE BAILEY



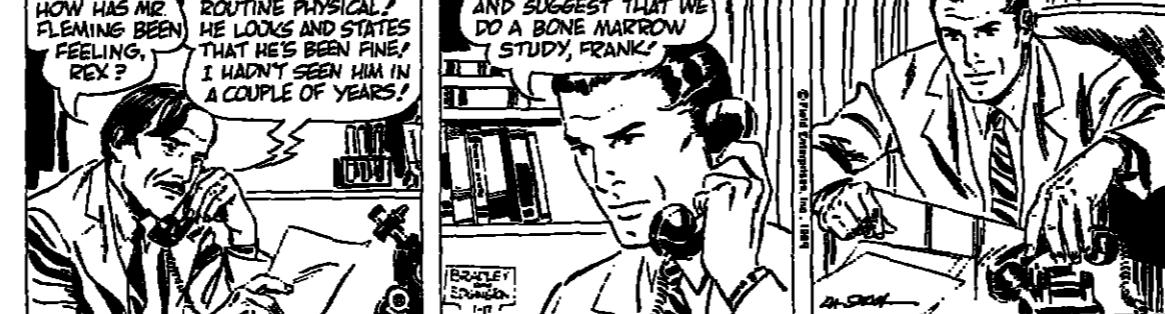
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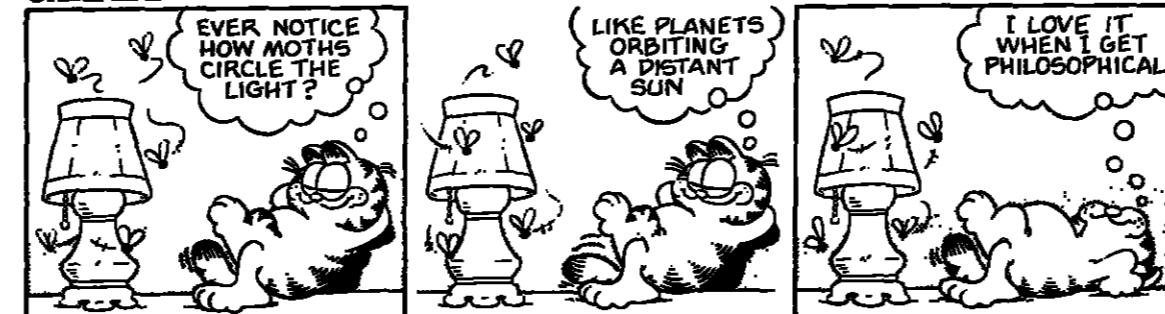
### WIZARD OF ID



### REX MORGAN



### GARFIELD



## BOOKS

### TIME AFTER TIME

By Molly Keane. 249 pp. \$13.95.  
Knopf, 201 East 50th St., New York, N.Y.  
10022.

Reviewed by Anatole Broyard

HERE is a classic kind of detective story. It called the locked-room mystery in which the suspense arises out of the question of how the criminal gained access to the impregnable scene of the crime. In "Time After Time," which is not a detective story, Molly Keane has written a novel of locked lives of four people imprisoned in age and habit. Living together in a decaying Irish mansion, Jasper Swift and his three sisters suffer from what Ronald Blythe in "The New in Winter," his study of old people, called "the destruction of progressive movement."

Jasper, a bachelor who is 74 years old, lives for his cooking and his garden. April, the eldest of the three sisters, is widowed and deaf. She lives for her elegant clothes and the remnants of her beauty. May, who never married because of a deformed hand, devotes herself to handicrafts in order to forestall the world's pity. June, the baby sister at age 64, is a barely literate dyslexic, an upper-class peasant who cares only about the farm attached to the house.

If they had triangulated the major possibilities of personality, the three sisters dislike one another. Jasper, the inspired cook, despises the poverty of their ingredients. He laughs at them as he laughs at the absurd recipes of the woman's page in the newspaper. While their lives are hollow dramas, his is a thin comedy.

So they might have remained, if Leda, their cousin, had not returned to Durrunglass, as the house is called, for a visit. She is Jasper's age and he had loved her when he was 7 years old and she lived with them. Leda left the house in her teens, surrounded by scandal and suggestions of an affair with their father. After more than 50 years, Jasper and his sisters had assumed that she was dead.

Leda is blind, as if Keane had set herself the task of exploring every kind of disablism. Since she could not see Durrunglass in its cold decay, or her cousins in their proper ages, timeless grace was given to them in her as-

sumption that they looked as though all the years between were empty myths. Keane writes, "Because they knew themselves so imagined, their youth was present to them, a mirage trembling in the flatness as air trembles close on the surface of summer roads."

Leda, the former beauty, is also blind to herself, to the heavy old woman she has become. She sees herself like "a man's neck leaning lasciviously on the air." She walks "as certainly as a girl with wind in her hair." Unlike them, Leda has not yet struck her bargains with life. She lives in charming and soft brings with her, "whispers of love," a rumor of intimacy, wherever she goes. Even the skeptical Jasper, who "struggles against rabid nature" in his garden, is also fascinated by her.

Blindness, Leda says, "an adventure" for her. It shields her, she believes, from the vagary of the visual. She maintains that she gets to know people better, that she approaches them through the softer channels of the spirit. The sisters, who all have dogs instead of friends, respond to Leda as if she were the only surviving human being in their world.

April urges Leda to feel the rich fabrics of her clothes, to adopt her diet and regimen of exercises. May describes to Leda her tweed pictures and her demonstrations for the local garden club. Only June, who is not interested in higher animals, is immune to Leda. Jasper even allows Leda in his kitchen. She is a bit infatuated herself with Jasper, or at least with his voice, which never betrays itself in a wide sound."

As Montaigne said, "We are always beginning again to live," and this is the underlying theme of "Time After Time." When Yeats asked, "Why should not old men be mad?" he might have spoken for women as well. In Keane's novel, madness is only the beginning of sanity for her characters. She's a drastic woman, Keane is, which is just what a novelist should be. She, too, went through an interesting rebirth. After establishing herself in the 1930s as one of Ireland's most interesting novelists, she fell silent for several decades. In 1981, in her 70s, she reappeared with a novel called "Good Behavior," which seems to have delighted everyone who reviewed it. Now, with "Time After Time," Keane continues her "progressive movement."

Anatole Broyard is on the staff of The New York Times.

## CHESS

By Robert Byrne

THE Politiken Cup Tournament in Copenhagen was won by Istvan Szabo, a Hungarian grandmaster, and Sergei Kudrin, a Russian emigre international master from Stamford, Connecticut. Each scored 5½-½, a point less than the grandmaster norm Kudrin was aiming for.

Kudrin won from Tom Wedberg, a Swedish international master, in sharp, precise tactical style, and in so doing, added an important footnote to the theory of the Dragon Sicilian in which he is a leading specialist.

These days, 9 . . . P-Q4??, the Konstantinov Gambit, is proving to be the best answer to 9 0-0-0. It actually involves several gambits, the first one of which is 10 PxP, NxP; 11 N/4xP, PxN; 12 NxP, PxN; 13 QxP, Q-B2, which gives Black good compensation for his pawn.

Attention is now centered on the position 12 B-Q4, P-K4; 13 B-B5, which usually prompts a second form of the gambit with 13 . . . B-K3? However, Kudrin chose a third form with 13 . . . R-K1? which derives from the Russian G. Krikachyov.

After 14 NxP, PxN, White can win the exchange by 15 B-N5!, B-K3; 16 RxP, QxR, but here Black's powerful center and bishop-pair virtually

guarantee him a furious attack on the white king.

The alternative that Wedberg adopted, 15 QxP, QxQ; 16 R-Q1, B-K3; 17 R-Q6 has been considered sufficient to gain White a draw, but this game argues that he must not try for more.

It has been known for at least several years that an immediate attempt to trap the black queen will not succeed against 18 . . . KR-B1; 19 R-Q5, P-QR4; 20 K-N2, P-R5; 21 KB1 (or 21 B-N5, PxP; 22 PxP, P-K5); 23 B-Q4, R-B4; 24 RxR, BxR; 25 R-B6, PxP; 26 PxP, BxP; 27 KR-B1; 28 KxP, R-R6; 29 B-N5, R/4xP; 30 RxP, BxP; 31 R-B6, R-R7; 32 R-B7, R-R8; 33 R-B8, R-R9; 34 R-B9, R-R10; 35 R-B10, R-R11; 36 R-B11, R-R12; 37 R-B12, R-R13; 38 R-B13, R-R14; 39 R-B14, R-R15; 40 R-B15, R-R16; 41 R-B16, R-R17; 42 R-B17, R-R18; 43 R-B18, R-R19; 44 R-B19, R-R20; 45 R-B20, R-R21; 46 R-B21, R-R22; 47 R-B22, R-R23; 48 R-B23, R-R24; 49 R-B24, R-R25; 50 R-B25, R-R26; 51 R-B26, R-R27; 52 R-B27, R-R28; 53 R-B28, R-R29; 54 R-B29, R-R30; 55 R-B30, R-R31; 56 R-B31, R-R32; 57 R-B32, R-R33; 58 R-B33, R-R34; 59 R-B34, R-R35; 60 R-B35, R-R36; 61 R-B36, R-R37; 62 R-B37, R-R38; 63 R-B38, R-R39; 64 R-B39, R-R40; 65 R-B40, R-R41; 66 R-B41, R-R42; 67 R-B42, R-R43; 68 R-B43, R-R44; 69 R-B44, R-R45; 70 R-B45, R-R46; 71 R-B46, R-R47; 72 R-B47, R-R48; 73 R-B48, R-R49; 74 R-B49, R-R50; 75 R-B50, R-R51; 76 R-B51, R-R52; 77 R-B52, R-R53; 78 R-B53, R-R54; 79 R-B54, R-R55; 80 R-B55, R-R56; 81 R-B56, R-R57; 82 R-B57, R-R58; 83 R-B58, R-R59; 84 R-B59, R-R60; 85 R-B60, R-R61; 86 R-B61, R-R62; 87 R-B62, R-R63; 88 R-B63, R-R64; 89 R-B64, R-R65; 90 R-B65, R-R66; 91 R-B66, R-R67; 92 R-B67, R-R68; 93 R-B68, R-R69; 94 R-B69, R-R70; 95 R-B70, R-R71; 96 R-B71, R-R72; 97 R-B72, R-R73; 98 R-B73, R-R74; 99 R-B74, R-R75; 100 R-B75, R-R76; 101 R-B76, R-R77; 102 R-B77, R-R78; 103 R-B78, R-R79; 104 R-B79, R-R80; 105 R-B80, R-R81; 106 R-B81, R-R82; 107 R-B82, R-R83; 108 R-B83, R-R84; 109 R-B84, R-R85; 110 R-B85, R-R86; 111 R-B86, R-R87; 112 R-B87, R-R88; 113 R-B88, R-R89; 114 R-B89, R-R90; 115 R-B90, R-R91; 116 R-B91, R-R92; 117 R-B92, R-R93; 118 R-B93, R-R94; 119 R-B94, R-R95; 120 R-B95, R-R96; 121 R-B96, R-R97; 122 R-B97, R-R98; 123 R-B98, R-R99; 124 R-B99, R-R100; 125 R-B100, R-R101; 126 R-B101, R-R102; 127 R-B102, R-R103; 128 R-B103, R-R104; 129 R-B104, R-R105; 130 R-B105, R-R106; 131 R-B106, R-R107; 132 R-B107, R-R108; 133 R-B108, R-R109; 134 R-B109, R-R110; 135 R-B110, R-R111; 136 R-B111, R-R112; 137 R-B112, R-R113; 138 R-B113, R-R114; 139 R-B114, R-R115; 140 R-B115, R-R116; 141 R-B116, R-R117; 142 R-B117, R-R118; 143 R-B118, R-R119; 144 R-B119, R-R120; 145 R-B120, R-R121; 146 R-B121, R-R122; 147 R-B122, R-R123; 148 R-B123, R-R124; 149 R-B124, R-R125; 150 R-B125, R-R126; 151 R-B126, R-R127; 152 R-B127, R-R128; 153 R-B128, R-R129; 154 R-B129, R-R130; 155 R-B130, R-R131; 156 R-B131, R-R132; 157 R-B132, R-R133; 158 R-B133, R-R134; 159 R-B134, R-R135; 160 R-B135, R-R136; 161 R-B136, R-R137; 162 R-B137, R-R138; 163 R-B138, R-R139; 164 R-B139, R-R140; 165 R-B140, R-R141; 166

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## Mix-Up in Starting Numbers Costs Steve Mahre Cup Victory

United Press International

PARAN, Switzerland — Marc Girardelli of Luxembourg won a World Cup slalom here Monday after limiting to the copper American Steve Mahre, who had to buy holidays abroad the fastest time, was disqualified for wearing the starting number of his twin brother, Phil, who was generally ignored when the bank obliged him to hand over his savings holding money in bank accounts within one month.

Girardelli put together heats of 56.39 and 50.80 seconds, while Mahre, 29, was disqualified side-effect of Olympe's respective, for an aggregate, dormant since 1977, 29 seconds slower than Steve Mahre, 29, of Prime Minister Meneghino's 10th career cup victory was planning to emigrate after the announcement of regulations, the radio said.

Shortly after the announcement of disqualification, Bill Marton, 29, of the U.S. Alpine ski team, said he would file a protest of



**WORLD CUP SKIING**

decision with the council of the International Skiing Federation. Steve Mahre, the world giant slalom champion, had posted the fastest time, 56.39 seconds, during No. 3 instead of No. 13, showed up as Phil Mahre both the computer-issued standings on television, but the mix-up of starting numbers was first noted by Tom Kelly, the U.S. skier who informed the jury.

The Mahres were allowed to ski the second leg pending the decision. "We did not have any other option but to disqualify both brothers," said World Cup official Serge Lang.

"I'm not happy to have won that race, and certainly it was not my intention," said Girardelli.

"On the other hand, such a thing should not happen. But then, it is worse here at Parana last year when Ingmar Steenmark and I from Finland finished 1-2 and were disqualified. Steve Mahre won at time."

Girardelli added: "I'm not so pleased with my ranking, but work so with my effort. I had two excellent runs, especially the second, when I clocked the best time."

Second place went officially to Italian Paolo De Chiesa with an aggregate of 147.83, while Liechtenstein's Andreas Wenzel finished third at 147.87 and Austrian Franz Huber fourth at 147.92.

Phil Mahre, the reigning overall Cup champion, had been placed sixth before the disqualification on a 148.13 clocking. Maxen of Switzerland (148.42) was moved up to two notches fifth, followed by Frommet of Liechtenstein (148.43), Bojan Krizaj of Yugoslavia (148.45), Didier Bouvet of France (148.48) and Swedes Strand (149.14) and Jonasson (149.18).

De Chiesa might have been the only one who noticed the mix-up getting ready in the starting area.

"I looked at No. 3 and thought to myself, 'That can't be Phil. There's something fishy going on,'" he recalled.

The outcome of the race had little bearing on the overall cup standings, still led by Switzerland's Rainer Zürbriggen with 122 points.

**Stock Index**

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Phil Mahre, the reigning overall Cup champion, had been placed sixth before the disqualification on a 148.13 clocking. Maxen of Switzerland (148.42) was moved up to two notches fifth, followed by Frommet of Liechtenstein (148.43), Bojan Krizaj of Yugoslavia (148.45), Didier Bouvet of France (148.48) and Swedes Strand (149.14) and Jonasson (149.18).

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"I looked at No. 3 and thought to myself, 'That can't be Phil. There's something fishy going on,'" he recalled.

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